



"Fashions Fortified" From Harper's 1907.



"A Full Carriage"

Two Smoky City Girls  
Almost Precipitate  
a Riot.

Attempt Recrudescence  
of the Abominable  
Hoopskirts.

Despite Violent Protest  
Young Women Will  
"Stand Pat."

**D**AME FASHION often brings about many sudden and startling changes in the modes of feminine attire, which excite the solemn protests and the malicious sneers of mankind, but it is almost impossible to alter her decrees as it is to dam Niagara or make a journey to the moon.

When a woman will she will, depend on it. And when she won't, and that's an end on it.

A bachelor's recollections of fair women he has met are almost invariably tinged by a sad train, when some past mishap to trailing skirt or loose and flowing laces is recalled, but it is safe to say his memory contains no record of an occasion when his advice on the subject, "If a woman should dress," weighed as much as a humming bird's feather in the opinion of Mistress Up-to-date.

A husband or father has material evidence of the freaks and follies of the fashions in the shape of bills, paid or unpaid, from dressmaker, milliner, shoemaker and department store proprietor, and has often been caused distress both in spirit and in purse by the woman's fickleness in costume, but he has either uttered in silence or indulged in ineffectual complaint. Tropical language is usually the most strenuous manifestation of man's dislike when woman has adopted a new style of rig that suits neither the fancy nor the income of the sterner sex.

#### On the Warpath in Earnest.

At last, however, man has gone on the war path against a threatened innovation in styles and has entered in the combat with a "no-surrender" spirit. The occasion of this extraordinary, may even record-breaking, assertion of independence is the menace of the return of the hoopskirt or crinoline.

For a number of weeks the recrudescence of the abomination of the 50's has figured in vague predictions from across the seas which were pronounced decidedly unreliable. Even with the knowledge of all the rapid fire changes that woman's gowns and hats and gloves have undergone within the recent past the public rested secure in the belief that the hoopskirt, even though it was once a stern reality, would be at the present time as much of an anomaly as quill pens or spinning wheels.

When the hoopskirt did flourish streets were not so crowded, street cars and elevators had not come into existence, and according to assertions of gentlemen of the old school, man was a much more patient and a much more chivalrous animal that he is today. Even under the more favorable circumstances which prevailed during the reign of the hoopskirt it was not welcomed with a lofty degree of enthusiasm or regarded as a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Prints from magazines of that period show that discontent reached an acute stage and the cartoonists that flourished

ever before the time of Nast, made merry at the expense of the bell-shaped bodies. And to the fact that the cartoonists had not then attained the latter-day gift of exaggeration, some fashion plates from Harper's Magazine, of 187, bear evidence.

#### Ran Its Course Naturally.

All fides and fairs were unavailing. The hoopskirt fashion ran its course just as any other fashion does, and crinoline was laid aside only when milady tired of it. Nevertheless masculine resentment at the time was so pronounced and memories of hoopskirt inconveniences are so distasteful to those who possess them that when the hoopskirt passed out it was naturally supposed to have made a permanent exit.

Hence the rumors of the approaching return of the crinoline created no alarm as long as they remained simply rumors. They were met with a skepticism beside which the familiar trait of Iowa's senior Senator is bland and child-like credulity. They were given as little attention as is now paid to the report of the loss of a game by the Washington baseball team. They found the general public in a state of serene confidence in its safety akin to that which Czar Nicholas displayed when he said the Japs really dared not fight. They were regarded as no more worthy of consideration than a snowball in the middle of Pennsylvania avenue at midday on the Fourth of July.

#### Actually Has Returned.

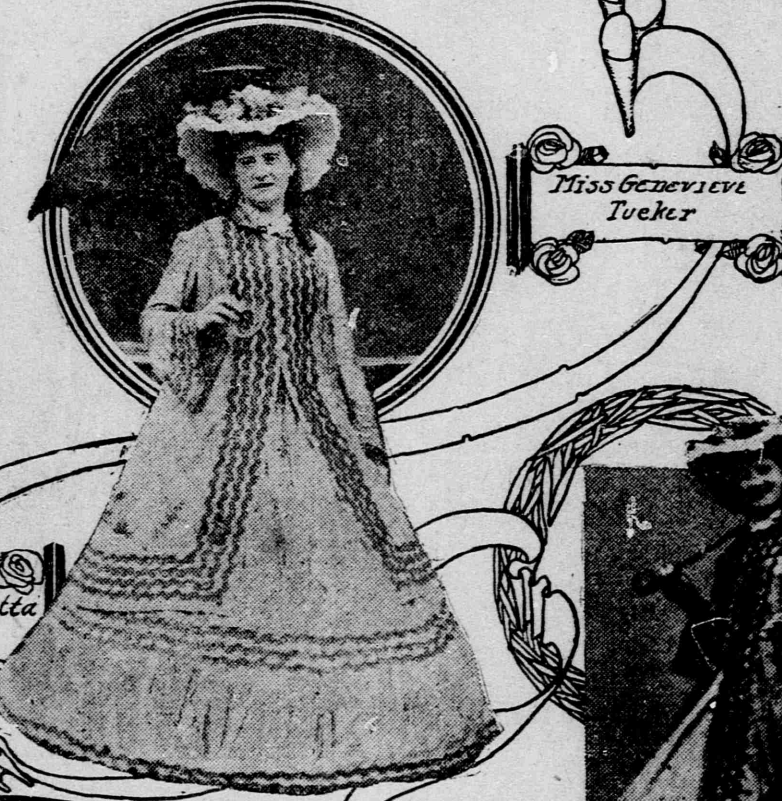
Now all is different. The hoopskirt actually has returned. It is true, there is only a pair of them, but mere man is wondering in what way he will be voted by his sisters as a good one to draw to.

So far he has reason to be reassured. The danger does not appear to be imminent. The ice of conservatism is only slightly cracked and is not completely broken. There is actually foundation for the hope that it may resist all the pressure that may be brought to bear upon it by the seekers after innovations, even though they be of the sex that charms and usually has its own way. The owners of the only two hoopskirts that have so far made their appearance in the streets of any city in Uncle Sam's country live in Pittsburgh. Their attempt to revive the spirit and the costumes of '57 was not a howling success.

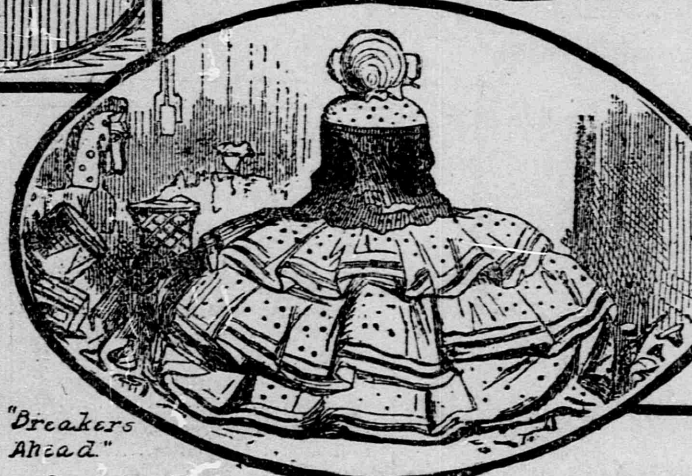
#### Pittsburgh's Sensation.

Genevieve Tucker and Henrietta Hebert are the guilty young ladies who thought it would be nice to dress just as grandmother used to do, and who ventured forth into the thoroughfares of the Smoky City with their nether limbs incased in the inverted bell or Chinese pagoda arrangement that was popular with the ladies and most unpopular with the men sixty years ago. The sensation they created did not stop with the elevation of expletives to a boiling point heat, and while no bricks or other substantial missiles were

# MANKIND AT LAST REVOLTS AGAINST A FEMININE FASHION.



Miss Genevieve Tucker



"Breakers Ahead"

Cartoons From  
Harper's Magazine  
1856-57.



"Every Lady Her Own Perambulator."

thrown, the size of the disapproving crowds that gathered, the consternation that prevailed and the firmness of opposition aroused was a sign that Man,

## The Futile Argument

"Prof. Barrett Wendell, of Harvard," said a Philadelphia lawyer, "has a strong feeling against the harsh and overbearing cross examinations that are sometimes permitted in law courts, and it delights him to see a witness turn the tables on a cross-examining lawyer."

"Laughing a little, Prof. Wendell told me one day how he had attended a session of court where an aged man had been placed in the witness box."

"The examination of this man was finished quickly. Then, in this way, the cross-examination began:

"You know John Thompson, do you?"

"Yes, sir. I've known him thirty years."

"Never mind how long you've known him. We don't care anything about that here. Just answer my questions without any additions of your own. That will keep you quite busy enough, I think."

"Very well, sir."

"Very well. Now, witness, do you remember the afternoon of March 4?"

"March 4 last? If I had meant March 4, 1897, or March 4, B. C., I'd have said so, March 4 last, of course. Do you remember that date?"

"I think I do, sir."

"You think you do? Don't you know you do?"

"Yes, I know I do."

"On that afternoon did you call on John Thompson?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did he say?"

"I object, I object. Your honor, I object."

"The opposing lawyer had arisen. In a frenzy of rage and indignation he was objecting. The other lawyer sneered at him, and said:

"You object? he said. 'Why, your honor, it is perfectly clear and plain—and I know your honor will bear me out in this—and so forth."

"Now, for an hour, the two lawyers argued. They quoted from a dozen law



Despite the announced intention of Pittsburgh's fashion innovators to stand pat, the frigid reception of their experiment is a promising indication that the hoopskirt mania is but a passing cloud, and not an actual peril.

The remote possibility of the peril, however, is sufficient to provoke doleful contemplation.

Imagine a hoop-skirted young damsel trying to make her way around town in one of the sardine boxes that are commonly known as street cars. It is difficult sometimes to find one man to give up his seat to a lady. Would it be possible that three could be crowded into making the same sacrifice, even though the reward be a trio of the sweetest of smiles?

Imagine an elevator car in a busy office building if the stenographers, the telephone girls and the charwomen should cultivate the crinoline habit. The elevator boy would in self-defense have to post a notice, "No men allowed. They must use the stairway."

Imagine going to the theater with your best girl and calling at the box office for four seats, three for Caroline and one for yourself. You would have little money left for lobster salad or ice cream soda.

Imagine a bargain counter rush at a big department store—

But here imagination breaks down and must be sent to a repair shop.

Patience May Evaporate.

With becoming fortitude and patience mankind has endured the picture hats, the automobile coats, the street-sweeping skirts, the balloon sleeves, the soup sleeves, the elevated coiffures, and the scores of provoking fads that have in turn had their lining within the past several years. Tolerance has even been vouchsafed to the girl who several seasons ago dressed "almost like brother," and to the devotees of the Grecian bend and the kangaroo walk. But fortitude

Neither does the list include the income of lawyers, although there are a number who receive regular retainers of \$2,000.

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James B. Dill is said to have received a fee of \$1,000,000 for settling the suit between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick. W. D. Guthrie is also understood to have received a fee of \$1,000,000 for breaking the will of the late Henry Bradley Plant. These are believed to be the largest single fees ever paid to lawyers in this country.

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One reads with interest what Miss Genevieve Tucker has to say, but reserves the right to a dissent that may

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## A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS BY MISS GENEVIEVE TUCKER

I am very sorry for the unnecessary notoriety that our appearance on the street created. We did not think it would create such a furore, but then some one had to make the start, and now that it is all over I do not think that we will be stared at so rudely in future, for we both have determined to continue to wear them.

Just look at this matter sensibly for a moment. Some people declare that our costumes were outlandish. Are they any more so than the long train costumes of the present day, which sweep up all the fifth of the streets? Some people say that hoopskirts are not modest. Are they any more immodest than the present day tight-fitting skirts? And they are very comfortable.

My dress is made of brocade silk. The waist is like any other. The skirt requires a large amount of goods, though, for in mine are thirty-seven yards of silk. The skirt contains eighteen gores. The entire gown is trimmed with green ribbon, interspersed with bullion braid. Around the neck there is a fichu of Duchesse lace.

Miss Hebert's dress is of wine-colored moire, trimmed with antique jet. Accompanying her gown is a three-quarter length coat, almost exactly the same as those which are being worn by so many women today, and which do not attract any attention at all, because they are stylish. Still this coat accompanied the hoopskirts of half a century ago. Underneath the hoopskirts we wore cambric skirts, extending below the knees. Is there anything immodest in that costumes?

Although we were both badly frightened by the sensation we created, the experience was so novel that it was amusing. The funniest thing we encountered was the look of consternation on the face of an old colored woman. She just stared, gasped "Fo' de lan' sakes!" and toppled over on the counter in a department store. I believe the good old soul imagined that she was back in the ante-bellum days.

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## Large Salaries for the Few

FULLY 1,000 people in this country, it is estimated, draw salaries as large as or larger than that of the President of the United States. This does not include the incomes of millionaires from investments or the earnings of those in business for themselves, but only those persons who are working on regular stipulated salaries.

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this salary. There is also one bank president in Chicago who receives a salary of \$50,000 a year. As a rule, however, the presidents of the large Wall street banks are wealthy and their salaries form only a small part of their annual incomes.

Men of sufficient ability to gain the controlling position in prominent Wall street banks are sought for as directors in trust and other financial institutions, to see that the number of reorganization committees on which they are asked to serve. James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, is a director in more than forty different corporations. All of these positions pay well and take up but little time, being in most instances of an advisory nature and without onerous duties. In this way the annual incomes of the presidents of the prominent Wall street banks are largely increased.

The largest salary paid to any railroad president in the United States is \$50,000. There are at least three presidents who are understood to draw this salary. A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania; James J. Hill, of the Great Northern; and L. F. Howe, of the Rock Island, who recently retired. There are quite a number of other railroad presidents who draw annual salaries of \$50,000.

Three years ago F. D. Underwood was the general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio when one day he was requested by James J. Hill to make an examination of the Erie railroad and report on the possibilities of the system. After Mr. Underwood had made the examination, he one day received a message from J. P. Morgan, asking him to call at his office. Mr. Morgan asked him what he had found as the result of his inspection of the Erie.

Mr. Underwood replied that with free way he could save 20 per cent of the cost of operating the company, and put it on a par with the other trunk lines. He said that it would take the hardest work of his life, and that he would stake his reputation on it for \$50,000 a year.

Samuel Spencer, of the Southern railway, William H. Truesdale, of the Lackawanna; E. P. Ripley, of the Atchafalaya; Marvin Huggitt, of the Chicago and Northwestern; and William H. Newman, of the New York Central, are among the railroad presidents who are understood to draw salaries of \$50,000 a year. There are a large number of other railroad presidents who draw salaries ranging between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

In the matter of salaries the larger industrial corporations appear to be more liberal than the railroads. S. C. T. Dodd, the general solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, probably receives as large a salary as any other person in the country. He is said to draw a salary of \$25,000 a year. When Charles M. Schwab was president of the United States Steel Corporation he drew an annual salary of \$100,000. When Mr. Schwab resigned the salary of the president was reduced to \$75,000 a year. This reduction was made because of the fact that many of the duties which Mr. Schwab had performed as president were turned over to various committees after his resignation. In addition to his salary of \$75,000 William F. Corey makes a commission on the volume of the business of the corporation. In this way his income probably averages over \$100,000 a year.



"Evening Toilette For A Bride" From Harper's 1907.



"Dressing For The Ball"